

CRAWFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.
 Sheriff..... J. F. Hum.
 Clerk..... W. J. Bell.
 Treasurer..... W. J. Bell.
 Prob. Attorney..... A. H. Swarthout.
 Judge of Probate..... A. Taylor.
 U. S. Com..... M. J. Connine.
 Surveyor..... N. E. Britt.
 Coroners..... W. H. Sherman.
 Coroners..... W. Haynes.
SUPERVISORS.
 Groves Township..... J. H. Lounsbury.
 South Branch..... W. H. Richardson.
 Beaver Creek..... W. Patterson.
 Maple Forest..... J. J. Coventry.
 Grayling..... B. S. Babitt.
 Fenderville..... J. A. Barker.
 Hall..... Chas. Jackson.
 Center Plains..... G. W. Love.

W. M. WOODWORTH.
Physician and Surgeon.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

U. S. Examining Surgeon for Pensions.
 Graduate of University of Mich. 1853.
 Office with J. M. Finn.
 Residence with A. J. Rose.
 Office hours 9 to 12 a. m. 6 to 9 p. m.

MAIN J. CONNINE.
Attorney at Law.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

W. M. MASTERS. NOTARY PUBLIC—Con-
 veyancing—Will attend to making Deeds
 Contracts, Mortgages, etc., etc.

A. H. SWARTHOUT.
Counselor and Solicitor.
REAL ESTATE AND INS. AGENT.
 Special facilities for making col-
 lections in any part of the Union.
 Conveyancing a Specialty.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

N. E. Britt.
COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Surveying in all of its branches, in-
 cluding leveling, promptly attended to.
 GRAYLING, MICH.

Pioneer East and West Line

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
 200 Miles Shorter and 12 hours quicker
 than any other line between Detroit,
 Southern Michigan, and all
 Points East and Southeast
 and the Iron and Cop-
 per Districts.

GOING EAST.
 Leave Marquette 9:15 a. m. 9:30 a. m.
 do Onondaga 10:15 a. m. 10:30 a. m.
 do Marquette 11:15 a. m. 11:30 a. m.
 do Onondaga 12:15 p. m. 12:30 p. m.
 do Marquette 1:15 p. m. 1:30 p. m.
 do Onondaga 2:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m.
 do Marquette 3:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m.
 do Onondaga 4:15 p. m. 4:30 p. m.
 do Marquette 5:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m.
 do Onondaga 6:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

GOING WEST.
 Leave Ft. St. Ignace 7:30 a. m. 7:45 a. m.
 do Marquette 8:30 a. m. 8:45 a. m.
 do Onondaga 9:30 a. m. 9:45 a. m.
 do Marquette 10:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m.
 do Onondaga 11:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m.
 do Marquette 12:30 p. m. 12:45 p. m.
 do Onondaga 1:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m.
 do Marquette 2:30 p. m. 2:45 p. m.
 do Onondaga 3:30 p. m. 3:45 p. m.
 do Marquette 4:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m.
 do Onondaga 5:30 p. m. 5:45 p. m.

Connections are made at St. Ignace with the
 popular steamer City of Cleveland for Detroit
 and intermediate points.
 The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and
 all points in Michigan and the East, South and
 Southwest.
 With the New England Transportation Co. for
 Milwaukee, Chicago, Collingwood, and all
 points in Canada.
 At Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton &
 Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Dis-
 tricts, and with elevators for Duluth and the
 Northwest.
 Through tickets on sale at Marquette and St.
 Ignace, and all points in Southern Peninsula.
 For information as to passenger and freight
 rates apply to the office of General Freight and
 Passenger Agents,
 THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, Gen'l Supt., Marquette, Mich.
 HARRY E. HUTCHINS, Gen'l Supt., P. & N. Y. Ave.,
 Detroit, Mich.

REST not, life is sweeping by, and dare be-
 fore you die, some-
 thing mighty and su-
 blime leave behind to conquer time.
 \$65 a week in your own town, \$5 out-
 side; no risk; everything new; cap-
 ital not required; we will furnish you
 everything; many are making fortunes;
 ladies make as much as men, boys and
 girls make great pay. Reader, if you
 want business at which you can make
 great pay all the time, write for particu-
 lars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

The Rural Home Journal, an 8-page
 monthly, and 10 interesting books, all
 for 50 cents. The books are entitled,
 "The Cities of the New World,"
 "Fanny Work for Home Adornment,"
 "Jean Ingelow's Poems," "The Crick-
 et on the Heath," a novel, by Charles
 Dickens; "Bell Brandon," a novel,
 by P. Hamilton Myers; "Missing," a
 novel, by Mary Cecil Hay; "The Yel-
 low Mask," a novel, by Wilkie Collins;
 "Hester," a novel, by Beatrice M.
 Butt; "A Bride from the Sea," a
 novel, by the author of Dora Deane,
 and "The Lost Bank Note," a novel,
 by Mrs. Henry Wood. Never before
 has there been a change to obtain so
 much first-class reading matter for
 such a small amount of money. Call
 on G. E. Strunk, at the AVALANCHE
 office, and subscribe.

If you desire any information in re-
 gard to any paper or magazine pub-
 lished in this or a foreign country, call
 on G. E. Strunk, at the AVALANCHE
 office.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 29 1883.

NO. 48.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses and Lots in Grayling
for Sale. Also some Good Lands.

INSURANCE.

Both Fire and Life Insurance. \$11 million
Capital represented. The best Life In-
surance at the Lowest Rates. Come and
get my rates.

MAIN J. CONNINE,

ATTY AT LAW, GRAYLING, MICH.

**Boots & Shoes, Patent Medicines, Dry Goods,
 Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lumbermen's
 Supplies, Immense Stock, Low Prices,
 EVERYTHING BOOMING, at**

Wilson's New Store,

Fredericville, Mich.

STATE TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
 full term—
 AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson.
 For Justice of the Supreme Court—
 to fill vacancy—
 THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, of G. Rapids.
 For Regent of the University—
 HARRY E. HUTCHINS, of M. Clemens.
 JOSEPH C. JONES, of East Saginaw.

ARBOR DAY, 1883.

To the People of the State of Michigan:
 At a session of the Legislature for the
 year 1881 the following resolution
 was adopted:
 Resolved, That his Excellency the
 Governor be and is hereby requested
 to call the attention of the people of
 the State to the importance of plant-
 ing trees for ornament, protection and
 shade, by naming a day upon which
 this work shall be given special promi-
 nence, to be known and designated as
 "Arbor Day."

While, in view of the economic and
 climatic advantages, the importance
 of tree-planting can be hardly over-
 estimated, Arbor Day would seem more
 especially designed for such planting
 as will tend to make our home sur-
 roundings more comfortable and pleas-
 ing.

The attractiveness it adds to the
 home is no small argument in its fa-
 vor—indeed the difference between a
 home shaded by trees, furnishing de-
 licious fruits in their season, and whose
 branches echo the songs of birds, and
 one where scarcely a tree softens the
 surroundings, may be the influence
 which shall attract the young to home
 duties and home enjoyments, and thus
 save them from perilous temptations.
 In passing through the State I have
 observed with regret that but little at-
 tention is given to the planting of trees
 in school grounds. Indeed, the ab-
 sence of trees is one of the surest in-
 dications that a building is used for
 school purposes. Let me therefore ask
 that in this year 1882 special atten-
 tion may be paid to the planting of
 trees near the school buildings. The
 school and the home, where the char-
 acters of the young are so largely
 moulded, should in this respect receive
 equal care and attention.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the fore-
 going resolution, I do hereby designate
THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1883,
 to be known as "Arbor Day," and
 recommend the general observance of
 the same throughout the State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
 set my hand and caused the great
 seal of the State to be hereunto af-
 fixed, at Lansing, this 22d day of
 March, 1883.

JOSEPH W. BIGOLE.

By the Governor:

HARRY A. CONANT,

Secretary of State.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the
 Board of Registration for the town-
 ship of Grayling will meet at the store
 of J. C. Silbee, on Saturday, March
 31, 1883, for the purpose of registering
 the names of all persons desiring to
 vote at the coming election.

CHRISTIAN RANG.

Township Clerk.

GRAYLING, March 19, 1883.

A large and varied assortment of
 choice flower seeds at Dr. Traver's
 drug store.

UNION CAUCUS.

The citizens of Grove township are
 requested to meet in caucus at the
 Hyde school house on Saturday, March
 31, 1883, for the purpose of nominat-
 ing suitable persons to be supported at
 the ensuing township election.

MANY CITIZENS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the elect-
 ors of the township of Grayling, in
 the county of Crawford and State of
 Michigan:
 That the next general election will
 be held on Monday the 24th day of April
 next, at the Opera House in the vil-
 lage of Grayling, in said township, at
 which election the following officers
 are to be chosen, to-wit:

One supervisor, 1 township clerk, 1
 treasurer, 1 highway commissioner, 1
 overseer of highways, 2 justices of the
 peace (to fill vacancy and for full term)
 1 school trustee and 4 constables.

The polls of said election will be
 opened at 8 o'clock in the forenoon,
 and as soon thereafter as may be, and
 will be continued open until 6 o'clock
 in the afternoon, upon which day the
 polls at 12 o'clock (noon) for one hour.

GRAYLING, March 18, 1883.

CHRISTIAN RANG.

Township Clerk.

RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS.

Another unprincipled "combination"
 confronts the Republican party of
 Michigan, and on the result of the
 April election hinges, in a large mea-
 sure, the future success of our party
 and the general prosperity of our peo-
 ple. The democratic and greenback
 leaders are trying to drive the masses
 of their party, like so many sheep, to
 the support of their mongrel ticket,
 while at the same time they are engag-
 ed in duping Republicans into the be-
 lief that the offices to be filled are non-
 partisan, and that the defeat of Austin
 Blair and Thomas J. O'Brien for jus-
 tices of the supreme court would be
 without political significance. Let us
 not be deceived. The leaders of "the
 organized appetite" have already made
 their boasts that the success of the
 "combination" ticket, in the present
 struggle means "the downfall of the
 Republican party in Michigan for all
 time to come."

There is no good reason why a single
 Republican should forsake his ticket.
 Austin Blair, Michigan's War Govern-
 or, has a National reputation as a
 statesman, and as a lawyer and jurist
 stands a head and shoulders above his
 competitor, J. W. Champlin, whose
 name was never heard of by one quar-
 ter of the people of the State previous
 to his nomination. When we place
 Thomas J. O'Brien and T. R. Sher-
 wood alongside and attempt a com-
 parison of their legal abilities the former
 may be likened to sunlight, and the
 latter to Egyptian darkness. The Re-
 publican candidates for Regents are in
 every way equal if not superior to the
 men placed upon the bargain-and-sale
 ticket.

The Republican candidates are the
 representatives of a party which has
 never given forth any uncertain sound
 on any of the great questions affecting
 the interests of the people. The candi-
 dates on the mongrel ticket may be
 likened to the mute—without pride of
 ancestry or hope of posterity.
 We ask any Republican to give us a

reason why he should not take pride
 in working and voting for his ticket.
 There are many reasons why honest
 democrats and greenbackers should re-
 fuse to be sold out like so many sheep
 in the shambles. For 28 years the af-
 fairs of this State were entirely under
 Republican administration. There is
 no commonwealth in the Nation with
 such a record for honesty, economy
 and general prosperity. Republican
 judges have occupied seats on the Su-
 preme bench, and their able and im-
 partial decisions are the admiration of
 the entire bar of the country. The
 voters in a party are too apt to look
 upon petty dissensions and thus forget
 the great work of the past and the
 needs of the future. The achievements
 of the Republican party form the
 brightest chapters of our political his-
 tory, and its willingness to keep pace
 with and carry out the will of the ma-
 jority of the people calls loudly for its
 continuance. The principles of the
 Republican party can never die so long
 as the great republic prospers and sur-
 vives.

The only danger in the coming elec-
 tion is general apathy on the part of
 Republicans. Despite combination the
 mongrel ticket can be buried by 15,000
 majority if Republicans will but do
 their duty. In 1879 John B. Shipman,
 of Goldwater, the ablest judge and law-
 yer in the ranks of the opposition, was
 placed on a coalition ticket. He was
 defeated by nearly 7,000 majority.

1882 another combination was formed
 and the Republicans again elected their
 entire State ticket, with the exception
 of governor, by majorities ranging
 from 8,000 to 14,000. An analysis of
 the figures showed that 23,000 Republi-
 cans did not go to the polls, and that
 about 15,000 greenbackers and demo-
 crats snaked in their tents. The aver-
 age Republican majority at the elec-
 tion of 1880 was about 18,000, so that
 it will be seen that the Republican
 party has held its full strength despite
 the shameful political trades of the op-
 position, and that there is nothing to
 discourage us in the present struggle.

If the old Republican guards will once
 more take their place in line, standing
 shoulder to shoulder as in the days of
 yore, the mongrel horde will, at the
 coming election, be scattered like chaff
 before the summer wind. Let a few
 active spirits in every township thro-
 out the State begin at once to arouse
 Republicans to the danger of the pre-
 sent situation, and another glorious vic-
 tory can be added to the many which
 the Republican party has already
 achieved.—Lansing Republican.

READ THIS.

"Horticultural interests in Michi-
 gan are in a very flourishing condition
 as we have reasons to believe. Twenty-
 eight societies for the advancement
 of the interests of horticulture are
 now in active operation and are doing
 a grand work, meetings being held by
 each either monthly or quarterly. On
 the approaching Arbor Day the soci-
 eties of the State will make a combined
 effort for the planting of trees about
 the school houses—a matter worthy of
 every similar organization in the land.
 Success to the horticultural societies of
 the Wolverine State."—Rural New
 Yorker.

The above should be recognized with
 just pride by every citizen of Michigan
 and the citizens of our city should be
 ready to act in concert with other por-
 tions of the State. Let there be an
 organization for the purpose, press
 County-surveyor Britt into the work
 that the grounds may be properly laid
 out, and have all the trees necessary
 for our new school house grounds set
 on that day, that the work may be
 done, the trees be growing, and every-
 body made happy by the result.

The AVALANCHE will give at least
 one day of team and man in the work.
 Who is next?

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
 LANSING, Feb. 9, 1883.
 To the Sheriff of the County of Crawl-
 ford:
 Sir: You are hereby notified that
 at the election to be held on the first
 Monday of April, 1883, in the State of
 Michigan, the following officers are to
 be elected, viz:

Two Justices of the Supreme Court:
 one in place of Benjamin F. Graves,
 whose term of office will expire De-
 cember 31, 1883; and one to fill the
 vacancy occasioned by the resignation
 of Isaac Marston.

Also two Regents of the University
 in place of Samuel S. Walker and Ly-
 man D. Norris, whose terms of office
 will expire Dec. 31, 1883.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
 set my hand and affixed the great
 seal of the State of Michigan, at
 Lansing, the day and year first above
 written,
 HARRY A. CONANT,
 Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

GRAYLING, March 16, 1883.
 To the Electors of the County of Crawl-
 ford:
 You are hereby notified that at the
 election to be held on the first Monday
 of April, 1883, in the State of Michi-
 gan, the following officers are to be

elected, viz:
 Two Justices of the Supreme Court:
 one in place of Benjamin F. Graves,
 whose term of office will expire Dec.
 31, 1883, and one to fill vacancy occa-
 sioned by the resignation of Isaac
 Marston.
 Also two Regents of the University
 in place of Samuel S. Walker and Ly-
 man D. Norris, whose terms of office
 will expire Dec. 31, 1883.
 JOHN F. HUM,
 Sheriff of Crawford County.

OH, SAY! LOOK HERE!

I have on sale the following novel-
 ties. Read the list over and see if I
 haven't something that you want:

PICTURE FRAMES.
 A very neat, ebony-finished white-
 lined frame. Sizes, 8x10 and 10x14.
 Prices, 25c and 35c, with backs.

PATCHING PLATE.
 Mends tinware, brass, copper, lead,
 and iron of all kinds. Does it quickly
 and well. One plate will do the work
 that a tinsmith would charge you \$15
 or \$15 for. Price, 25c per plate.

**The Ladies' Sewing Com-
 panion.**
 Keeps things in their places. Holds
 two thumbnails, a velvet emery cushion
 for needles and pins, four spots of
 thread, and a pair of shears. A very
 pretty and useful ornament. Price 25c.

FOLDING LAMP SHADE.
 This shade is made of firm, translu-
 cent white paper, which sheds a dif-
 fused light through the room and is
 also a perfect reflector. Embellished
 with new and artistic designs. If you
 are in want of a shade call and ex-
 amine these and you will certainly buy.
 Price 25c.

LONDON CEMENT.
 It saves more than two times its cost
 in mending articles that get broken,
 such as furniture, china, glassware,
 crockery, porcelain, marble, ivory,
 eucalyptum, leather, etc. Its use-
 fulness recommends it to every econo-
 mic household. Price 25c per bottle.

Lead Pencils.
 A good cedar pencil, the best of lead.
 Always rubbed at 5¢ each. I sell them
 with rubber tips, 3¢; without, 2¢.

Stationery.
 A fancy box containing 24 sheets of
 letter paper and 24 envelopes to match
 for the small sum of 15¢.

PICTURE FRAMING.
 I have just received a sample assort-
 ment of picture mouldings. Those
 who have pictures to be framed should
 make a note of their sizes and call on
 me and examine my samples and prices.
 Now is your time to get a frame cheap.
 I have 16 samples to select from—from
 the very cheapest to the most beauti-
 ful. Nothing so beautiful as the home
 as a beautiful picture; beautifully
 framed. Give me a call.

C. E. STRUNK.
 AVALANCHE OFFICE,
 Grayling, Mich.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
 is one of the very few tonic
 medicines that are not com-
 posed mostly of alcohol or
 whiskey, thus becoming a
 fruitful source of intemper-
 ance by promoting a desire
 for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
 is guaranteed to be a non-
 intoxicating stimulant, and
 it will, in nearly every case,
 take the place of all liquor,
 and at the same time abso-
 lutely kill the desire for
 whiskey and other intoxi-
 cating beverages.

Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of
 the American Christian Re-
 vivalist, says of Brown's Iron
 Bitters:
 "Chas. O., Nov. 16, 1881.
 Gent:—The foolish vot-
 ing of social force in business,
 pleasure, and vicious indul-
 gence of our people, makes
 your preparation a necessity,
 and if applied, will save hun-
 dreds who resort to saloons
 for temporary recuperation."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
 has been thoroughly tested
 for dyspepsia, indigestion,
 biliousness, weakness, debili-
 ty, overwork, rheumatism,
 neuralgia, consumption,
 liver complaints, kidney
 troubles, &c., and it never
 fails to render speedy and
 permanent relief.

**Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of
 the American Christian Re-
 vivalist, says of Brown's Iron
 Bitters:**

Chas. O., Nov. 16, 1881.
 Gent:—The foolish vot-
 ing of social force in business,
 pleasure, and vicious indul-
 gence of our people, makes
 your preparation a necessity,
 and if applied, will save hun-
 dreds who resort to saloons
 for temporary recuperation."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
 has been thoroughly tested
 for dyspepsia, indigestion,
 biliousness, weakness, debili-
 ty, overwork, rheumatism,
 neuralgia, consumption,
 liver complaints, kidney
 troubles, &c., and it never
 fails to render speedy and
 permanent relief.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SAGINAW DIVISION.

Time Table—Jan 1, 1882.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Bay City Ex.
Chicago, leave,	9:10 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Jackson,	7:00 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
Rives June.,	7:25 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Holt,	7:55 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
LaSalle,	8:07 a. m.	5:22 p. m.
North Lansing,	8:20 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
D. & M. Crossing,	8:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Wasson,	8:28 a. m.	5:43 p. m.
Chestering,	10:00 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
St. Charles,	10:15 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
Palmer,	10:40 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Saginaw City,	10:55 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
North Saginaw,	11:05 a. m.	8:35 p. m.
F. & P. M. Cross,	11:10 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Zilwaukee,	11:20 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
West Bay City,	11:45 a. m.	9:12 p. m.
Bay City, arrive,	11:55 a. m.	9:20 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.
Bay City, Leave,	7:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
West Bay City,	7:05 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Zilwaukee,	7:35 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
F & P M Crossing,	7:45 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
North Saginaw,	7:45 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Saginaw City,	7:58 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Palmer,	8:10 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
St. Charles,	8:30 a. m.	7:10 p. m.
Chestering,	8:45 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Owasco,	9:20 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
D & M Crossing,	9:35 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
North Lansing,	10:05 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Holt,	10:25 a. m.	9:25 p. m.
Mason,	10:50 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Rives Junction,	11:20 a. m.	10:20 p. m.
Jackson,	11:45 a. m.	10:45 p. m.
Chicago, Arrive,	7:40 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

The Avalanche

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

OR THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE CAT.

BY THOMAS GRAY.

(Drawn in a style that is gold-fish-like.)
"I was on a lofty seat of state,
Where China's greatest art had been
The fairest flowers that bloom'd
Domestic of the tabby kind,
The pensive Solina, reclining,
Gazed on the lake below."

Her conscious form lay decked;
The fair, round face, the sunny hair,
The velvet of her brow,
Her eyes, her lips, her cheeks,
Her ears, her neck, her throat,
Her arms, her hands, her feet,
Her whole, her all, her self,
Her soul, her spirit, her life,
Her death, her doom, her fate,
Her end, her last, her all."

Still had she gazed, but, midst the tide,
Two angel forms were seen to glide,
The Genii of the stream;
Their scaly armor's Tethys hue,
Through richest purple, to the view,
Betray'd a golden gleam."

The hapless nymph, with wonder awe,
A shudder came, and then a glow,
With many an ardent wish,
She stretched in vain to reach the prize;
What people least can best despise,
What care is there to die?"

Presumptuous maid! with looks intent
Aghast she gazed, and then she bent,
No longer the girl beneath,
Malignant Fate sat by her side,
The slippery verge her foot had slid—
She tumbled headlong in."

Her limbs emerging from the flood,
She gazed in terror, and she said,
Some power aid me to save,
No Dolphin came, no Nereid stirred,
Nor coral Tom or Susan heard,
A favorite has no friend!"

From thence, ye beauties! undecor'd,
Know one false step is never retrieved,
And with caution hold;
Not all that comes with warning eyes
And heedless hearts is best avoided,
For all this caution hold."

A MYSTERIOUS VISIT.

The first notice that was taken of me when I "settled down" was by a gentleman who said he was an Assessor and connected with the United States Internal Revenue Department. I said I had never heard of his branch of business before, but I was very glad to see him all the same—would he sit down? He sat down. I asked him if he was opening his shop in our neighborhood.

We talked, and talked, and talked—at least I did. And we laughed, and laughed, and laughed—at least he did. But all the time I had the presence of mind about me—I had my "native shrewdness" turned on, "full head," as the engineers say. I was determined to find out all about his business, in spite of his obscure answers—and I was determined I would have it out of him without his suspecting what I was at. I meant to trap him with a deep, deep ruse.

"Now, you never would guess what I am doing this winter and last spring."

"No—don't believe I could, to save my seventeen hundred, maybe?"

"No, no—I know you couldn't. My return receipts for last spring and this winter were \$14,750. What do you think of that?"

"Why, it is amazing—perfectly amazing. I will make a note of it. And you say even this wasn't all?"

"All? Why, bless you, there was my income from the newspapers for four months—about—about—well, what should you say to about \$8,000, for instance?"

"Say? Why, I should say I should like to see myself rolling in just such another ocean of affluence \$8,000! I'll make a note of it. Why, man—and on top of all this I am to understand that you had still more income?"

"Ha, ha, ha! Why, you're only in the suburbs of it so to speak. There's my book—'The Innocents Abroad'—price \$4.50 to \$5, according to the binding. Listen to me. Look me in the eye. During the last four months and a half, saying nothing of sales before that, but just simply during the four months and a half ending March 15, 1870, we've sold 85,000! Think of it! Average \$4 a copy, say. It's nearly \$400,000, my son! I get half!"

"The suffering Moses! I'll set that down. Fourteen-seventy-eight—200? Total, say—well, upon my word, the total is about two hundred and thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars! Is that possible?"

"Possible! If there's any mistake, it's the other way. Two hundred and fourteen thousand cash is my income for this year, if I know how to cipher."

Then the gentleman got up to go. At the last moment, the gentleman handed me a large envelope and said it contained his advertisement.

As soon as he was gone, I opened his advertisement. I did it attentively for four minutes. I then called up the cook and said:

"Hark! While I wait. Let Maria turn the butter-cake."

By and by, when I came to, I sent down Maria on mill on the corner and asked her to be so good to sit up and wait for me. The stranger, who gave me the advertisement in the day time, came to a hard place.

"Ah, what a misanthrope he was! His advertisement was nothing in the world but a wicked tax return—asking of his readers questions about my private affairs—depriving the best part of four foolscap pages of my print—questions, I may remark, gotten up with such marvellous ingenuity that the oldest man in the world couldn't understand what the 'meat' of them were driving at—questions, too, that were calculated to make a man report about four times his actual income to keep from swearing to a lie. A look for a loop-hole, but there did not appear to be any. Inquiry No. 1 covered my name—generously and as

simply as an umbrella could cover an ant hill."

"What were your profits in 1869, from any trade, business or vocation, wherever carried on?"

And that inquiry was backed up by thirteen others of an equally searching nature, the most modest of which required information as to whether I had committed any burglary or highway robbery, or by any arson or other secret source of emolument in my statement of income as set opposite to my inquiry No. 1.

It was strange that the stranger had enabled me to make an ass of myself. It was very, very plain, and I went out and hired another artist. By working on my vanity the stranger had seduced me into declaring an income of \$214,000. By law \$1,000 of this was exempt from income tax—the only relief I could see—and it was only a drop in the ocean. At the legal 6 percent, I must pay over to the Government the appalling sum of \$10,650 income tax.

I am acquainted with a very opulent man, whose house is a palace, whose table is regal, whose outlays are enormous, yet a man who has no income, as I have often noticed by the revenue returns; and to him I went for advice, in my distress. He took my dreadful exhibition of receipts, he put on his glasses, he took his pen, and presto!—I was a pauper! It was the nearest thing that ever was. He did it simply by deftly manipulating the bill of "deductions." He set down my "State, national and municipal taxes" at so much; my "losses by shipwreck, fire, etc." at so much; my "losses on sales of real estate"—on "five stock sold"—on "payments for rent of homestead"—on "repairs, improvements, interest"—on "previously taxed salary as an officer of the United States army, navy, revenue service"—and other items. He got astonishing "deductions" out of each and every one of these matters—each and every one of them. And when he was done he handed me the paper, and I saw at a glance that during 1869 my income, in the way of profits, had been \$1,250!

"Now," said he, "the thousand dollars is exempt by law. When you want to do it go and swear this document in, and pay tax on the two hundred and fifty dollars."

[While he was making this speech his little boy, Willie, laid a two dollar greenback out of his vest pocket and vanished with it, and I would bet anything that if my stranger were to call on that little boy to-morrow he would make a false return of his income.]

"Do you," said I, "do you always work up the 'deductions' after this fashion in your own case, sir?"

"Well, I should say so." If it weren't for those eleven saving clauses under the head of "Deductions" I should be beggared every year to support this hateful and wicked, this extortionate and tyrannical Government.

This gentleman stands away up among the very best of the solid men of the city, the men of moral weight, of commercial integrity, of unimpeachable social spotlessness, and so I bowed to his example. I went down to the revenue office, and under the accusing eye of my old visitor, I stood up and swore to a lie, fraud after fraud, villainy after villainy, till my immortal soul was coated inches and inches thick with perjury, and my self-respect was gone forever and ever.

But what of it? It is nothing more than thousands of the highest and richest and proudest and most respected, honored and courted men in America do every year. And so I don't care. I am not ashamed. I shall simply, for the present, talk like a man and wear fire-proof gloves, lest I fall into certain habits, irrevocably. Mark Twain.

THE PLEASANT RIDGE.

An amiable old Judge in Maine, whose pleasant, colloquial ways made him popular with the people, once gave a popular illustration to the old saying, "An iron hand in a velvet glove!"

An offender, convicted of larceny, was brought before the court for sentence. "Prisoner at the bar, stand up," said the Clerk. "What have you to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

The criminal began a speech, but spoke so indistinctly that the Judge told him to leave the dock and come nearer the court.

"O Judge, mercy! I am an old man."

"How old?" asked the Judge.

"Fifty-six."

"That's not old. Go on."

"O Judge, be merciful! I am an innocent. My wife left me. I wanted a home. This woman came. I thought she would make me comfortable. I married her."

"O righteous Judge! I meant no wrong. I did it innocently. A short time more in jail will be ample punishment. O Judge, be merciful!"

"You have served one or two terms in State Prison?" asked the Judge, in a pleasant tone.

"Yes, O Judge!"

"You would like a home, and to be comfortable. You have acquaintances in Thomaston (the State Prison is there). You can not be comfortable in this dark, dreary jail with nothing to do."

"In Thomaston you will have business enough to occupy your attention. You don't want to be idle. Take my advice, and go down to Thomaston, and see your old acquaintances, and keep yourself employed for eighteen months, and you will be as comfortable as I can make you."

The prisoner went back to the dock, as though the Judge knew what was

best for him, and had done him a service.

REFERENCES SIX CENTURIES AGO.

The poor man had little to sweeten his lot. The bees gave him honey; and long after the time I am dealing with, people left not only their lives to their children—by will—but actually bequeathed a numerous flight of bees to their friends; while the hive was claimed by one; the next swarm would become the property of another. As for the drink, it was almost exclusively water, beer and cider. Any one who pleased might brew beer without tax or license, and everybody who was at all before the world did brew his own beer according to his own taste. But in those days the beer was very different stuff from that which you are familiar with. To begin with, people did not use hops. Hops were not put into beer, until long after the time we are concerned with. I dare say they flavored their beer with horehound and other herbs, but they did not understand those tricks which brewers are said to practice nowadays for making the beer "heady" and sticky and poisonous. I am not prepared to say the beer was better, or that you would have liked it; but I am pretty sure that in those days it was easier to get pure beer in a country village than it is now; and if a man chose to drink had beer he had only himself to thank for it. There was no such monopoly as there is now. I am inclined to think that there were a very great many more people who sold beer in the country parishes than sell it now, and I am sorry to say that the beer-sellers in those days had the reputation of being rather a bad lot. It is quite certain that they were very often in trouble, and of all the offenses punished by fine at the manor courts, none is more common than that of selling beer in false measures. Tobacco was quite unknown; it was first brought into England about 300 years after the days we are dealing with. When a man once sat himself down with his pipe, he had nothing to do but drink. He had no pipe to take off his attention from his liquor. If such a potentate might have been seen in those days as a man vomiting forth clouds of smoke from his mouth and nostrils, the beholders would have undoubtedly taken to their heels and run for their lives, protesting that the devil himself had appeared to them, breathing forth fire and flames. Tea and coffee, too, were absolutely unknown, unheard of, and wine was the rich man's beverage, as it is now. The fire-waters of our own time—the gin and the rum, which have wrought us all such incalculable mischief—were not discovered then. Nineteenth Century.

THE HOUSE IN THE EDITOR'S DRAWER.

The Denver Tribune discourses thus: No one can tell—no one knows how ever a mouse got into the drawer of an editor's desk, but the mouse is always there when the drawer is closed and when the editor is eliminating some abstract, ponderous thing from his overtaxed brain. Aye, the mouse is there and at work with an incessant and everlasting nibbling, gnawing, scraping, saving, filing, hammering, clanging, grating, pounding, squeaking, rubbing, slandering, biting, howling, moaning, rustling, bustling, bustling, chewing and scurrying till, in a moment of desperation, the editor yanks out the drawer with the vigor and celerity of a pile-driver, just in time to see something like the end of a leather shoestring whisk over the back fence of the drawer. There is no visible exit, there is no visible entrance to the drawer when it is closed—there is not even a hole for the mouse to breathe through. It is as tight as an iron safe—it is as vacant as a Congressman's head. And yet the mouse comes there, maybe grows there, and lives and breathes and waxes fat there; and, as the night advances and all nature is lulled, the mouse will get up out of bed and dress itself and proceed to sing praises and slam itself around like a brass band and play the very old hob with the three editors and seven reporters. And yet no one ever sees the mouse—it leaves little evidences of its presence lying around loose, but no one ever sees the mouse.

OUR DRAMA TO BE OLD FASHIONED.

Fifty years hence our modern drama will be old fashioned. The great actress of that day may be as different from Bernhardt as Bernhardt is from Siddons. She will express the finest artistic culture of her own time. Be it higher or lower is not in question. Great thoughts do not depend upon the language in which they are expressed, but in all ages it is the thought that gives the language its value, and the same dramatic feeling may be expressed in the quiet naturalism of the present day as with the rolling eyes and that a rider age required. The time may come again, when, as Corneille says, "we shall be obliged to raise the pitch in order to keep ourselves in tune," but new actors will have arisen then and the art of a Corneille will be as much a thing of the past as is already the art of his great master, Le Maitre. The actor's art belongs to his generation, it is his fame; it is his fame only that he can leave to those who come after. Philadelphia Press.

A KENTUCKY editor is trying to whoop up the circulation of his paper by offering each subscriber a tobacco hoghead. —New York Advertiser. He's a foolish man. All he had to do is to adopt the Western plan—secure 6,000 and let the other 44,000.

NEARLY the whole of the edition of *luxe* of Hawthorne was, it is reported, subscribed for even before the specimen pages were issued.

THE FARM.

Feed charcoal to turkeys. Mixed with their soft food it assists in the fattening process.

Oldsmarsh cannot compete with first-class butter. It is the poor stuff that alone carries off superfluous.

Asparagus is propagated by seed, which is sown in spring as soon as the soil can be worked. Sow in drills one foot apart, and keep clear from weeds and grass. The following spring they will be large enough to set in permanent beds.

Ducks can be raised with profit, if kept under favorable conditions. An English farmer raises annually about 1,200 for the London market. Many of them are hatched in winter and kept under cover till the approach of warm weather.

In the usual manner of preparing cuttings greater success follows when the cuttings are taken off immediately on the fall of the leaf, before freezing, when they should then be packed away in moss or soil until time for planting in spring.

The proper way to test the butter from Jersey cows, considering the rivalry now existing, is to get all the best animals together and allow the milking, churning and preparing to be done under the observation of a committee, as each owner differs in the quantity of salt used and the manner of working out the milk, which may affect the weight.

Farmers generally lay out too much work for the help they employ. The best rule is not to attempt the cultivation of large areas, but to make the land produce the largest yields. If one acre of ground can be made to produce fifty bushels of wheat, that is far better than to appropriate two or three or four acres in the production of the same quantity.

The feet and legs of horses, says the New York Herald, require more care than the rest of the body. They must not be allowed to stand in filth and moisture and in grooming a horse the feet and legs must be as thoroughly brushed and cleaned as a coat. A little oilcake meal mixed with the food will give a glossiness to the skin and have a good effect on the hoofs.

A FARMER writes to the Ohio Farmer that wheat lands need thorough working, and "then over again, and in a few days still again, and then it will pay you \$5 a day to work it again with the proper tools, although you may think it already cannot be improved on. This is not very hard work, except for the horses, as the driver can ride while churning and rolling, and while harrowing, if you have an improved harrow."

Not enough difference is made in the price of chickens well or poorly fed. To many persons one chicken is just as good as another; but to one who appreciates differences in flavor there will be as wide a range as between fruits. The difference is partly in the breed, but much also depends on feeding. Fowls left to get their own living eat many things when hungry that a well-fed fowl would not touch. American Cultivator.

SQUASHES are often stored in the barn in one heap until they get chilled, when they are carried into a warm, damp cellar, where they soon rot, and the owner is at a loss to know the reason. When stored in heaps, if the storehouse be dry, the under squashes will send out moisture in such quantities as to keep the whole heap surrounded by moisture. Squashes, to keep well, should not only be kept in a dry atmosphere, with a very even temperature, but they should be spread on the floor, or on shelves, so that the air can readily pass between them.

As a general thing all of our farm tools are too heavy. Generally speaking, the farm wagon that will bear up under a ton weight with ease is plenty heavy enough for all practical purposes to which a farm wagon should be put. If you want to haul two tons it is far better and cheaper in the end to make two loads of it. The saving in boldness and feed will in a few years amount to enough to buy a new one, and have something left for profit. If you are about ordering a new wagon have it made light and of the best material, and you will never regret it. Orange County Farmer.

All the best agriculturalists of the present day, says the American Agriculturist, as well as those who have gone before, give the following as absolute requisites for safe low wintering: 1. An even temperature, ranging from 42 to 45 degrees. 2. Complete exclusion or absorption of moisture from the live. 3. Perfect freedom from outward disturbances. 4. Protection of stores from contact of frost. 5. Protracted isolation from atmospheric changes, in spring. 6. Exclusion of light. 7. Sufficient stores for winter consumption. It is generally admitted that, with these seven contingencies provided for, there will be no hazard in wintering, and it is further admitted that no plan so far practiced combines all these essentials.

Cows, when at liberty to select their sleeping places out of doors, will be observed always to lie down upon the side of a dry knoll if there is one in the yard or pasture, never lying with the back down hill, but always with this toward the higher ground. This affords more than one lesson pointing toward thrift, and bear in mind that there can be no full measure of thrift without comfort. These lessons are: (1) No farm animal will select a resting or sleeping place that is not entirely dry, unless forced

into a wet one; (2) that the comfort of the cow, while confined in her stall, can be added to by giving her an abundance of bedding, and this may afford an ample cushion in whichever direction she turns her back. Northern Farmer.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman tells how to make a hood for a savage bull that is "completely hoodwinked him," and is safe, cheap and durable. He says: "Take a stout, tough one and a half by two-inch oak strip, fifteen inches in length, and bore two three-quarter-inch holes in it, so that a hole will come just outside of the base of the horn. Then to this nail, with wrought nails, an old saddle-skirt, or if the bull is simply unruly, a couple of old leather bootlegs will do. To one side attach a strap just below the eyes, and on the opposite side a buckle. Then slip a good buckled strap, cross them behind his horns, then bring them forward between them and around the strap in front; then buckle firmly. The other strap is buckled under his chin, which brings the hinder neck sufficiently to prevent his seeing in any way except backward, and yet gives plenty of air and light. By crossing the strap between the horns the hinder is prevented from being drawn to one side, so as to give free range to one of his eyes."

THE KITCHEN.

For shrimp salad take the shrimps, boil and peel them, and when perfectly cold place them in a circle upon leaves of fresh lettuce; then pour a mayonnaise dressing in the center, and serve.

Baked beans make a good side dish. Wash them clean, put them in a pan with a little water in it, and bake until they are perfectly tender; when done remove the skin and serve in the same way as a baked beet.

A cream dressing for cold salad is made of two table-spoonfuls of sweet cream, whipped; one table-spoonful of sugar and four of vinegar; beat thoroughly and pour over cabbage, chopped very fine, and seasoned with salt.

For cranberry sauce take one quart of cranberries, one quart of water and one pound of white sugar. Make a syrup of the water and sugar, and after washing the berries and picking them over, drop them into the boiling syrup and let them cook about twenty minutes.

CREAM TARTARS.—Make a paste with the white of one egg and yolks of three eggs, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, and flour sufficient to make into a paste; work it lightly; roll out to the thickness of quarter of an inch; line some patty-pans with it, fill with uncooked rice and bake in a moderate oven until done; remove the rice and fill with jam or preserves, and at the top place a spoonful of whipped cream.

MARINA CAKE.—Light part: One cup of butter, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half teaspoon soda; one teaspoon cream tartar, white of four eggs, two and one-half cups flour; beat the eggs and sugar together, mix the cream tartar with the flour and dissolve the soda in the milk. Dark part: One cup brown sugar, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup sour milk, one-half cup tea-spoon soda, two and one-half cups browned flour, yolks of four eggs, one-half teaspoon each of ground cloves and cinnamon, ingredients mixed same as light part. When both are prepared put in the cake pan alternate layers of each, or put them in spots on each other, making what is called leopard cake; until all is used, then bake as usual.

To make wonderfully appetizing sandwiches, proceed in this way: Take equal quantities of cold boiled chicken and of cold boiled tongue. Chop them very fine—so fine, in fact, that you cannot distinguish the separate particles. Add a good large half-teaspoonful of celery salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper and four table-spoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing. This quantity of ingredients will be enough to season the breast of one large chicken and an equal quantity of tongue. When this is perfectly cold, spread some thin slices of bread with butter and then with this mixture. Do not prepare them till you are about ready to serve them. If you wish to take sandwiches for a lunch when traveling, be careful not to make the dressing quite so moist as you would if they had to be eaten at home. The better way, if you do not object to the trouble, is to put the salad filling in a small glass jar and spread the sandwiches as you need them. One good way to utilize bits of cold venison is to chop them fine, then heat with some of the gravy left from dinner; or, if you have none, with a little water, in which you put a generous lump of butter; season with pepper and salt; then fill some patty-pans with the venison and cover the top with crust. Bake until the crust is "done brown."

ACTUAL LACK OF ADMIRATION.

A small Austin boy complained bitterly of having the toothache, when upon his mother said:

"I'll take you to the dentist this afternoon, and have him pull it out."

"I don't want to go to the dentist. It will hurt me too much."

"Why, Billy, I can't have any admiration for such a cowardly little boy."

"Ma, you needn't have any admiration for me. I haven't got any for you."

THE CLEVELAND Plain Dealer editorially doubts if "Washington were like a trooper." If he were at all it was probably a soft, gentlemanly "by gosh" affair.

A COMET STRIKES THE PRE-HISTORIC EARTH.

Let us try to conceive the effects of the fall of the material of the comet upon the earth. We have seen terrible rainstorms, hailstorms, snowstorms; but fancy a storm of stones and gravel and clay dust! Not a mere shower, either, but a deluge in black masses, darkening the heavens, vast enough to cover the world in many places hundreds of feet in thickness, leveling valleys, tearing away and grinding down hills, changing the whole aspect of the habitable globe. Without and above it rages the earthshaking voice of the terrible explosions; through the drifts of debris glimpses are caught of the glaring and burning monster, while through all and over all is an unearthly heat, under which rivers, ponds, lakes, springs disappear as if by magic.

Are there any words that can draw, even faintly, such a picture—its terror, its immensity, its horrors, its destruction, its surpassing of all earthly experience and imagination? And this human ant-hill, the world, how insignificant would it be in the grasp of such a catastrophe! Its laws, its temples, its libraries, its religions, its armies, its mighty nations, would be but as the vestiges of a dream, as the ruins of a city, as the fragments of a broken vase, as the remains of a fallen empire.

But! through the darkness, the wretches, not beaten down and whelmed in the debris, but scurrying to the mountain caves for refuge, have a new terror: the cry passes from lip to lip. "The world is on fire." The head of the comet sheds down fire. Its gases have fallen in great volumes on the earth; they ignite; and the whirling and rushing of the debris, caught in cyclones, rises the glare of a Titanic conflagration. The whole heat the rocks against the rocks; they pick up sand heaps, peat

blows and boulders and whirl them madly in the air. The heat increases. The rivers, the lakes, the ocean itself evaporate. And poor humanity! Burned, bruised, wild, crazed, stumbling, blown about like feathers in the hurricane, smitten by lightning bolts, they perish by the millions; a few only reach the shelter of the caverns, and thence, glaring backward, look on over the ruins of a destroyed world. —Quintus Daniel's "Ragnarok."

GAME IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

A hunting expedition organized for the purpose of stretching game on the plains for coyotes to pick after night-fall does not find favor in the West as it did a decade or so ago. For many years past the different animals have instinctively sought places of refuge and one of their safest retreats has been Yellowstone Park. Here, at least, they have been safe from Indian hunters, and up to the present time the whites have allowed them to continue in comparative peace. Let a rifle report awaken the echoes on the hills and in the canyons and the creatures will soon vanish from sight. Once out of their strong hold, and upon the open plains their chances for escape are few. For these and many other reasons, in my opinion, the consideration of measures for further crumpling hunting in this spot should be deplored. I say crumpling because to stay so to find after years, when none are to be found elsewhere, they may serve the interests of natural history as well as gratify and instruct the curiosity of the young. They will not be found hostile to civilized influences. I have a herd of twenty-one head of buffaloes on my Nebraska ranch, which were captured a few months since. They roam about at will, and are fully as tractable as the cattle with which they mingle. They are easy to approach and appear remarkably susceptible to kindness. Venturous cowboys are permitted to ride them, and the animals seem rather to join the spirit of such frolics. By all means let the march of improvement go on to the region of the Yellowstone, but let the gunshot be prohibited at the outset. Its effect will be disastrous, and will rob the domains of a great and noble charm. The park is richer and grander than any other natural gathering in America and if its beauties are to be preserved at all they should be preserved together. —Buffalo Bill.

A PICTURE TO THE LIFE.

Takes a young man, a tall young man, with a small hat, a long face, a lengthy neck; a short body, a pair of long and thin legs, with arms to match, and both arms and legs largest at the extremities; put him in a Seymour coat, increase his legs in celadon pantaloons, with such the trouble, is to put the salad filling in a small glass jar and spread the sandwiches as you need them. One good way to utilize bits of cold venison is to chop them fine, then heat with some of the gravy left from dinner; or, if you have none, with a little water, in which you put a generous lump of butter; season with pepper and salt; then fill some patty-pans with the venison and cover the top with crust. Bake until the crust is "done brown."

HOW TO SAVE ONE WHO IS CHOKING.

Do not lose an instant. Force the mouth open with the handle of a knife or of a strong spoon; push the thumb and fingers deep down into the throat beyond the root of the tongue and feel for the foreign body. If the obstruction cannot be grasped a hairpin bent into a hook and guided by the left hand will often bring it out. If this fails, get some one to press against the front of the chest, or support it against the edge of a table, and strike several hard, quick blows with the open hand on the back, between the shoulder blades. Further treatment must be applied by a physician, who should have been immediately sent for. —Dr. Wm. White.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The business of the Legislature on Tuesday March 16, closed at 10 o'clock. The Senate passed the bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon, and seven House bills to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon, and two House bills to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The Senate also passed a bill to amend an act to provide for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes thereon. The House also passed a bill to amend

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, March 29, 1889.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Register! Register! Register!
All ye who have not previously done so.

Some more honey at B. & E.'s.

"All Fools' Day" next Sabbath.

Teachers' examination to-morrow.

Try the "Ross" cigar at B. & E.'s.

Last Sabbath was Easter-Sunday.

Eggs 22c per dozen.

1,000 rolls, late style, wall paper at Dr. Traver's drug store.

School closed last week Friday for a two weeks' vacation.

That XXXX coffee at B. & E.'s cannot be beat.

An ox belonging to Mr. Youngs departed for the happy hunting grounds last week.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of Messrs. Swarthout & Smith in this issue.

Messrs. Corbin & Woods, Sherman, Mich., say: "Brown's Iron Bitters sells well and gives satisfaction."

Bliven & Edgumbe keeps the finest brands of tobacco.

The scholars of the M. E. Sunday school are practicing for a concert which will be given in a short time.

Mr. H. Brown will give a dance at the hall on Monday evening next. Admission 75 cents. A good time is anticipated.

The report of the treasurer for the township of Grayling has been handed us for publication, but is necessarily omitted this week.

Fancy stock of ladies and gents shoes at Bliven & Edgumbe's.

Three of four horses in McMullen's camp "crossed over the dark river" during last week, and others are reported as being on the sick list.

The ticket nominated by the Republicans Tuesday is a strong one, and will undoubtedly be elected from head to foot by handsome majorities.

Mr. L. Stratenburg, who has been visiting friends in Detroit for three or four weeks, returned Monday. He says there is no snow in that section.

Kind of soap you want at Bliven & Edgumbe's.

A dispatch received yesterday morning by Mrs. N. Mickelsons announced the safe arrival of her husband at point of destination—Washington territory.

Drs. K. & K., of the U. S. Medical Association, Detroit, are advertised to be at the Grayling House, this city, on Saturday and Sunday, March 31 and April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Pettingill, of Arabela, Tuscola county, this State, arrived in the city yesterday and are guests of their daughter, Mrs. J. C. Silsbee.

If the AVALANCHE is not up to its usual standard this week lay it to J. M. Finn. He gave our devil such a "walloping" last Saturday evening that it will probably be some time yet before "Richard is himself again."

Messrs. Salling, Hanson & Co. have bought the stock of general merchandise at Frederville of L. W. Wight, and will continue the business as the old stand. The business will be temporarily in charge of Mr. Thos. Woodfield, who departed for his new post of duty on Monday last.

Boys will be boys, and we do not know if we can blame them much for peeping through the windows of the hall when there are entertainments being given; but when it comes to one of our leading(?) citizens "taking in the entertainment from the outside" it makes us feel like donating him money enough to buy a ticket for a reserved seat.

The New England supper and entertainment at the hall last Saturday evening, under the auspices of the ladies' aid society of the M. E. church, was a grand affair. The tables fairly groaned under the heavy weight of the vast amount of "goodies," and the entertainment—well, the AVALANCHE has nothing to say more than that the Scotch song, as rendered by Mrs. Dr. Woodworth and Mr. Jon. Edgumbe, was well-received and heartily applauded. The society realized over \$40 clear.

The Twentieth Annual Gift of Premiums to the subscribers of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser will take place April 25th, 1889. Thirty thousand dollars in cash will be distributed among 60,000 subscribers. If you are not a subscriber, call on C. E. Strunk at the AVALANCHE office and give him \$2, which will insure you the paper for one year and a ticket for a chance at one of the many prizes. The prizes range from \$5 up to \$2,000. Subscribe at once; the paper alone is worth the \$2.

You can rely on fresh eggs and good butter at Bliven & Edgumbe's.

Salling, Hanson & Co.'s mill gun operations to-day.

Hornford's Phosphatic Baking Powder at Bliven & Edgumbe's.

A bright light to the south of us at about 9 o'clock last evening gave rise to conjectures that Cheney has had a big blaze.

E. C. Kelly, Ludington, Mich., says: "I know Brown's Iron Bitters to be an excellent remedy for biliousness, fever and ague."

Several dishes and towels used at the entertainment Saturday evening are awaiting their owners at the store of Bliven & Edgumbe.

20 pieces new styles spring carpeting at Traver's. They are beauties. All in need of a carpet should see them. From 40c to \$1.50 per yard.

Are you in want of a first-class—one of the very best agricultural papers published? If so, call on C. E. Strunk at the AVALANCHE office and subscribe for the Michigan Farmer. \$1.65 per year—8-page weekly.

What threatened to be a serious conflagration last evening was happily averted by timely discovery and prompt and energetic assistance by our citizens. A lot of rope and other combustible material in Messrs. Bliven & Edgumbe's store caught fire from a swinging wall-lamp, and for a few moments it looked as though we should be minus a store.

Yesterday, Dr. D. H. Stone, of Metamora, assisted by Drs. Traver and Woodworth, performed an extensive operation on our townsman, Mr. J. C. Silsbee. Mr. Silsbee has suffered a number of years from abscesses of the thigh, the result of injuries received in the late war. The operation consisted of cutting down upon and removing a portion of the ischiatic bone (a portion of the large bone composing the pelvis). When opened up the bone was found to be much more extensively diseased than was anticipated. After a careful exploration and a thorough removal of all diseased bone, and free incisions into all abscesses, the use of chloroform was suspended and the patient rallied nicely. This is the fifth time Mr. Silsbee has been operated upon for this trouble, each one being more extensive than the preceding.

MARRIED.

At Bradford Lake, March 21, 1889, by Rev. Wm. Putnam, Mr. Chas. W. Bean and Miss Sarah Publowl, both of Bradford Lake.

WANTED.

I want to purchase a pony. Any body having one for sale will please call on me at my residence in Grayling. DR. CHAS. WAGONER.

NOTICE.

The Board of School Examiners of Crawford county will hold a public examination of teachers at Grayling on Friday, March 30th, 1889. WM. A. MASTERS, Sec.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Pursuant to call, a goodly number of the Republican electors of the township of Grayling assembled at the court house on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several township offices, to be supported at the polls on Monday next.

Dr. N. H. Traver acted as chairman, and on motion C. E. Strunk was chosen secretary, and Rev. S. Edgumbe and A. H. Swarthout tellers.

After the usual amount of balloting the following ticket was nominated:

For Supervisor, MAIN J. CONNINE.

For Township Clerk, CHRISTIAN RANGE.

For Township Treasurer, LEWIS JENSON.

For Highway Commissioner, ASA J. ROSE.

For Justices of the Peace, OSCAR PALMER, (full term).

JAMES K. BATES, (all vacancy).

For School Inspector, WILLIAM M. WOODWORTH.

For Constables, JOHN S. HARRINGTON, BARNUM J. WAKELEY, FRANK B. ROSE, SAMUEL HEMPELSTED.

Dr. N. H. Traver and Messrs. M. J. Connine and A. H. Swarthout were chosen township committee. Meeting then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTER PLAINS, March 28.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

Mr. N. H. Barney, while hunting for bears around Portage Lake a short time ago, got lost, and for two nights remained out in the cold, having no matches with him with which to start a fire. He held his dog in his arms to keep him warm.

Mr. L. Boson has finished his lumbering operations in this county.

Mr. Harry Marvin bought a fine yoke of oxen of Gilbert Boson one day last week. Paid \$120.

Miss Flora Marvin will teach the school in district No. 4, Beaver Creek township. It begins the first of April.

We understand that Mrs. Putnam saw five wolves near by the house of Mr. Metcalf a short time ago. They were busy eating the carcass of a deer. When they saw her they scampered for the woods.

The Farm, Field and Fireside. A monthly magazine devoted to Literature, Art, News, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Home Entertainment. Published at Chicago by W. V. B. Powis, \$1 per year. C. E. Strunk is agent. Six beautiful chromos given as a premium.

The Art Amateur for April contains working designs of oak leaves for a vase, wild roses for a dessert plate, and aristocratic vine for a panel; a variety of ecclesiastical and South Kensington embroidery designs, and a second page of monograms in A. The frontispiece is a fine drawing of the superb silver cup and tray presented by Ogden Goelet to the New York Yacht Club. An interesting biography of Alma Tadema is accompanied by numerous illustrations of that artist's work, including a large engraving of Sunday Morning, and another of A Parting Kiss. A group of clever sketches from the Paris Water Color Exhibition, and a capital pen and ink drawing by C. G. Bush—The Clearing—Favorite—are also noticeable among the full-page illustrations. Especially interesting are the illustrated accounts of the famous Jones collection in London, and of A Wood Carver's Home—the exquisitely decorated house of Mr. Benn Pitman at Cincinnati. There are also valuable articles on book cases by Arthur Penn, china painting by Miss McLaughlin, the Leland Art School at Philadelphia, flower painting, portrait drapery, portiers embroidery, fancy ball costumes, dining rooms and other practical topics. French paintings in New York, and the recent exhibition of the Art Club of that city, are discussed editorially; My Note Book is full, as usual, of pungent paragraphs, and in every respect this number well maintains the high standard which the Art Amateur has set for itself. Price 35 cents; 64c per year. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

CONTRIBUTED.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

In response to your kind invitation of a few weeks ago, for an "Ode on Spring," I send you the following spontaneous effusion, trusting it will prove satisfactory and find a place:

Spring is here, spring is here, Let us all give a cheer. We've had enough of snow, And we're glad to see it go. O, just hear the little birdies sing, How their sweet notes do ring. Let us all unite in praise, For the departure of winter days. Shortly we'll hear the "muskeeters" hum, Sounding in our ears like an old bass drum. But much better will that be, Than the cold weather we've had to see. O, spring, spring! you fill us with joy; We feel as gay as a brain new boy. But without more ado we'll bid you all good-night, While all at present to us seems bright. For by another day for all we know, We'll be blessed with more of the "beautiful snow."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A number of the democratic electors of Grayling assembled, pursuant to call, at the court house yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing J. M. Finn as chairman, A. Taylor secretary, and W. D. Jones and M. Taylor tellers.

The following ticket was then made:

For Supervisor, WRIGHT HAVENS.

For Township Clerk, MICHAEL S. HARTWICK.

For Township Treasurer, WILLIAM F. BRINK.

For Highway Commissioner, GEORGE B. SANDERSON.

For Justices of the Peace, ADELBERT TAYLOR, (full term).

FRANK M. LAMPORT, (vacancy 8 y).

LUTHER SMOHN, (vacancy 1 y).

For School Inspector, ALBERT E. NEWMAN.

For Constables, WILLIAM D. JONES, MARCO TAYLOR, JASPER HOYT, OSCAR J. SMITH.

Messrs. Havens, Brink and Newman were appointed a committee on printing.

Messrs. Finn, M. Taylor and Dr. Davis were chosen township committee. Adjourned.

FREDERICKVILLE, March 28, 1889.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

The citizens of this town have put the following excellent Union ticket in the field:

For Supervisor, JESSE A. BARKER.

For Township Clerk, THOMAS G. HIGH.

For Township Treasurer, LEROY W. WIGHT.

For Commissioner of Highways, LAUGHLIN McLAUGHLIN.

For Justices of the Peace, JESSE A. BARKER, (all vacancy).

COLLINS W. WIGHT, (full term).

For School Inspectors, MELVILLE D. (SAND) (all vacancy).

COLLINS W. WIGHT, (full term).

For Constables, JOHN C. PALMER, SAMUEL W. SHAW, JOHN HAGARTY, EMANUEL DOUGLASS.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have bought out L. W. Wight's store, and henceforth will hold forth with a stock of merchandise at Wight's old stand.

Oliver Clermont, who was hurt some time since by a saw-log rolling over him, so as to be laid up, is just getting out again.

Frank Dilly is laid up with a badly bruised ankle. They say the bone is fractured.

Sheriff Hum took several parties to Grayling this morning who were in a too "elated" condition to restrain their fighting proclivities.

Chamberlain's mill has shut down temporarily.

Weather moderating; though still cold.

NOTICE TO RETURN ANIMAL TO MARKET.

United States Land Office, Grayling, Mich., March 10, 1889.

Pursuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated March 2nd, 1889.

Notice is hereby given, that we shall offer at public sale, under the direction of the said Commissioner, the following described land, to-wit:

On the 24th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 1 o'clock p. m., the N. W. 1/4 of section 2, town 36 N., range 14 E., of the 6th P. M., containing 40 acres, more or less, situate in Crawford county, Michigan.

W. H. C. MITCHELL, Register.

SWARTHOUT & SMITH, Real Estate & Insurance AGENCY.

Two houses and nine lots on Cedar street; two houses and three lots on Penhular avenue; two houses and five lots, and two store lots on Michigan avenue, for sale.

Over 3,000 acres of pine lands and 400 acres of farming lands, improved, for sale.

We represent more Companies than any Agency in Northern Michigan and insure at lower rates.

Money to loan on good security.

Swarthout & Smith.

FOR

JOB PRINTING

Of All Kinds, go to the

AVALANCHE OFFICE

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CALLING CARDS,

Posters,

Envelopes,

Invitations, Etc.,

Printed with Neatness and Dispatch.

PRICES REASONABLE.

GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

No business man should be without a nice business card. You can get them printed cheap at the AVALANCHE office.

The AVALANCHE office is turning out a large quantity of job work, such as letter head, note heads, bill heads, envelopes, tags, etc., etc. We guarantee satisfaction, and do work as cheap as any office in the State.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East Saginaw, March 28th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Crawford county, Mich., at Grayling, on the 7th day of April, 1889, viz: Charles H. Fish, of Pere Cheney, Mich., for the W. 1/4 of sec. 26, T. 36 N., R. 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: C. N. F. Davis, George O. Hall, Jasper N. West, Levi Van Buren, all of Grayling T. 36 N., R. 14 E. CHARLES DOUGHTY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich., February 12th, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Crawford county, Michigan, at the court house on Thursday the 22nd day of March, 1889, viz: George W. Love, Homestead Entry No. 589, for the E. 1/4 of sec. 9, and W. 1/4 of sec. 9, section 30, town 36 N., range 14 E., and the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: George W. Knowles and Ira J. Curran, all of Pere Cheney, Mich. EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

N. OLESON'S BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS.

THE MORRIS.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The choicest Wines, Liquor, and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars constantly on hand.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FEED, HAY,

and all other Goods used by Lumbermen and the Public in general, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING.

FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HARDWARE.

STOVES and TINWARE.

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Brick, Lime,

AND OTHER

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Bills Cut to Order on Short Notice.

LONG NORWAY TIMBER A SPECIALTY.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work, by employing none but the BEST of WORKMEN, using nothing but the Very Best of Selected Material, and by a Thorough Knowledge of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"The Best Wagon on Wheels."

Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but agents may, on their own responsibility, give the following warranty with each wagon, if so agreed: "We hereby warrant the Fish Bros. Wagon No. — to be well made in every particular and to be of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence." Knowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of the *Home Agency Circular*, to FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.